United Nations A/HRC/WG.6/19/ALB/2

General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 February 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Nineteenth session
28 April–9 May 2014

Compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21

Albania

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner due to word-limit constraints. For the full text, please refer to the document referenced. This report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of OHCHR other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.

GE.14-10959
1410959

Please recycle

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations[1]

International human rights treaties[2]

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified/not accepted*
Ratification, accession or succession	ICERD (1994)	CRPD (2013)	
	ICESCR (1991)		
	ICCPR (1991)		
	ICCPR-OP 2 (2007)		
	CEDAW (1994)		
	CAT (1994)		
	OP-CAT (2003)		
	CRC (1992)		
	OP-CRC-AC (2008)		
	OP-CRC-SC (2008)		
	ICRMW (2007)		
	CPED (2007)		
Reservations, declarations and/or understandings	–	–	–
Complaint procedures, inquiry and urgent action[3]	ICCPR-OP 1 (2007)	OP-CRC-IC, arts. 12 and 13 (2013)	ICERD, art. 14
	OP-CEDAW (2003)		OP-ICESCR
	CAT, art. 20 (1994)		ICCPR, art. 41
	CPED, arts. 31 and 32 (2007)		CAT, arts. 21 and 22
			ICRMW, arts. 76 and 77
			OP-CRPD

1. Albania was encouraged to ratify OP-ICESCR[4] and OP-CRPD.[5] It was also recommended that Albania ratify ILO Convention No. 189[6] and consider ratifying the ILO Conventions No. 2 on Unemployment, No. 117 on Social Policy and No. 118 on Equality of Treatment.[7]

2. Treaty bodies encouraged Albania to make the optional declaration provided for in article 14 of ICERD;[8] to make the declarations provided for in articles 76 and 77 of ICRMW;[9] to accept the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, of CEDAW;[10] and to make the declarations under articles 21 and 22 of CAT.[11]

Other main relevant international instruments

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified*
Ratification, accession or succession	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189[16]
	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court		
	Palermo Protocol[12]		
	Conventions on refugees and stateless persons[13]		
	Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto[14]		
	ILO fundamental conventions[15]		
	UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education		

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

3. The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) urged Albania to clarify the definition of a child and review legislation to ensure that all children up to 18 years of age received the protection they needed as provided for in CRC.[17]

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

Status of national human rights institutions[18]

National human rights institution	*Status during previous cycle*	*Status during present cycle*[19]
The People's Advocate of the Republic of Albania	A (2004)	A (2004)

4. The Human Rights Committee (HR Committee) was concerned at the limited resources allocated to the Ombudsman (People's Advocate) Office and the limited follow-up to, and implementation of, the Ombudsman's recommendations. It urged Albania to provide the Ombudsman's Office with the necessary resources to implement its mandate independently in line with the Paris Principles; and to respond to the Ombudsman's recommendations.[20]

5. Several treaty bodies noted the establishment, in 2010, of the Office of the Commissioner for Protection against Discrimination, an independent body for the promotion of equality.[21] However, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants remained concerned at its limited resources.[22] The HR Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) were concerned at the lack of a clear division of work and roles between the People's Advocate and the Commissioner for Protection against Discrimination.[23]

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies[24]

1. Reporting status

Treaty body	*Concluding observations included in previous review*	*Latest report submitted since previous review*	*Latest concluding observations*	*Reporting status*
CERD	August 2003	2010	September 2011	Ninth to eleventh reports due in 2015
CESCR	November 2006	2010	November 2013	Fourth report due in 2018
HR Committee	November 2004	2011	July 2013	Third report due in 2018
CEDAW	January 2003	2008	July 2010	Fourth report due in 2014
CAT	May 2005	2009	May 2012	Third report due in 2016
CRC	January 2005	2009 (on CRC) and 2010 (on OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC)	October 2012	Fifth to sixth reports due in 2017
CMW	–	2009	December 2010	Second report due in 2015
CRPD	–	–	–	Initial report due in 2015
CED	–	–	–	Initial report overdue since 2012

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

Treaty body	*Due in*	*Subject matter*	*Submitted in*
CERD	2012	Lack of disaggregated data; distinction between national minorities and linguistic minorities; and personal documents for Roma[25]	–
HR Committee	2014	Investigations into human rights violations during the January 2011 demonstrations and detention of asylum seekers[26]	–
CEDAW	2012	Violence against women; and women's access to health care[27]	Reminder sent[28]
CAT	2013	Legal safeguards for detainees; investigations of torture; victims' compensation; and data collection[29]	Reminder sent[30]

B. Cooperation with special procedures[31]

	Status during previous cycle	*Current status*
Standing invitation	No	Yes
Visits undertaken	Sale of children	Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; migrants
Visits agreed to in principle	–	Working Group on transnational corporations and business enterprises
Visits requested	Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions Human rights defenders	–
Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals	During the period under review, two communications were sent. The Government replied to one communication.	
Follow-up reports and missions	Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions[32]	

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations

A. Equality and non-discrimination

6. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) recommended that Albania address gender stereotypes that perpetuate discrimination against women.[33]

7. CEDAW called on Albania to strengthen the use of temporary special measures in areas in which women are underrepresented or disadvantaged in order to accelerate the achievement of de facto or substantive gender equality. It recommended that temporary special measures be applied to ensure the equality of women and men in accessing property, capital and credits, health-care services, housing and more generally, all the components of an adequate standard of living.[34]

8. The HR Committee was concerned that, despite the adoption of the National Strategy for Roma and the Decade of Roma Inclusion (2010–2015), the Roma minority continued to face discrimination in accessing housing, employment, education, social services and participating in political life.[35]

9. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) reiterated its concern about allegations that members of the Roma minority faced ethnic profiling and were subjected to ill-treatment and improper use of force by police officers. It recommended that Albania halt such practices and increase law enforcement officials' sensitivity to human rights and training in matters involving racial discrimination.[36]

10. The HR Committee noted the 2013 amendment of the Criminal Code, widening protection against discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. However, it was concerned at stereotypes and prejudices against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons and negative statements by public officials against them.[37] CEDAW called on Albania to implement fully the Law on Protection from Discrimination in relation to discrimination based on gender identity and sexual orientation.[38]

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

11. The HR Committee remained concerned about blood feud-related crimes and that families, including children, confined themselves to their homes for fear of retribution.[39] The Committee against Torture (CAT) stated that that practice remained entrenched in certain parts of the society, particularly owing to deeply rooted stereotypes of defending and restoring family honour.[40] CRC expressed its deep concern that, in 2012, a 14-year-old girl had been killed in a "blood feud".[41] The Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions explained that current blood feud killings sometimes no longer followed the traditional pattern established by the Kanun rules (orally transmitted customary rules), which reportedly authorized the killing of male members of a family and strictly forbade the killing of women and children.[42] In his follow up report of 2013, the Special Rapporteur referred to information indicating that blood feud killings continued to occur, in part owing to a tendency of the judiciary to impose lighter sentences on perpetrators.[43]

12. The HR Committee urged Albania to investigate all cases of blood feud-related crimes and bring perpetrators to justice.[44] The Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions recommended that the Government consult leading scholars and religious leaders to determine how best the Government might conduct outreach to end self-isolation of families affected by blood feuds and facilitate more effective forms of reconciliation by community leaders.[45]

13. CAT was concerned about reports of a high number of incidents of torture and ill-treatment during pretrial detention.[46] The HR Committee urged Albania to ensure strict implementation of the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment.[47] CAT urged Albania to ensure that evidence of acts considered as torture under article 86 of the Criminal Code was duly evaluated and to refrain from reclassifying reported incidents of torture as arbitrary acts.[48]

14. CAT noted with concern that pretrial detention was excessively applied. It urged Albania to amend relevant legislation to impose pretrial detention as a measure of last resort and devise alternative measures thereto.[49]

15. The HR Committee was concerned about the reportedly frequent incidence of arbitrary detention. It was concerned about inhumane conditions of detention, including overcrowding, and reports that even the newly established facilities did not meet international standards.[50]

16. Several treaty bodies welcomed the National Strategy on Gender Equality and Reduction of Gender-based Violence in the Family for 2011–2015.[51] While commending the criminalization of domestic violence and spousal rape, the HR Committee noted with regret the continuing reports of domestic violence against women and children. It was concerned at: reports of ineffective police investigation into complaints of domestic violence; the low number of convictions; and the lack of follow-up to protection orders and of a sufficient number of shelters for victims of domestic violence.[52] CEDAW, CESCR and CRC expressed similar concerns.[53]

17. The Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions stated that domestic violence programmes would need to be long-term to erode the deep-seated patriarchal views facilitating violence.[54] The HR Committee recommended that cases of domestic violence be thoroughly investigated by the police, that perpetrators be prosecuted and, if convicted, punished with appropriate sanctions, and that follow-up on protection orders be ensured.[55]

18. CRC expressed concern about early and forced marriages, especially in the Roma community.[56] CEDAW remained concerned about the limited measures taken to challenge

harmful marriage traditions, including child marriages, the practice of the family choosing the husband and the payment of a bride price or dowry, which remained prevalent in rural and remote areas and among minority communities.[57] CRC recommended that Albania enforce the minimum legal age of marriage and curb early and forced marriage.[58]

19. CESCR expressed concern at a survey pointing to the prevalence of psychological violence against children, sexual abuse and physical violence in the family. It was concerned at the lack of access to child protection units, in particular in rural areas, to refer abuses and seek support, and the lack of a budget allowing existing units to operate efficiently.[59] CRC urged Albania to establish an efficient multisectoral child protection system to ensure the prevention of violence against children.[60] It urged Albania to revise its legislation to ensure that children up to the age of 18 were protected against sexual abuse and exploitation.[61]

20. CRC was concerned that corporal punishment was widely practised at home, in schools and in institutions. It urged Albania to implement laws prohibiting corporal punishment effectively.[62] The HR Committee recommended that Albania encourage non-violent forms of discipline as alternatives to corporal punishment.[63]

21. CRC was concerned about the large number of children subjected to economic exploitation, particularly those involved in hazardous occupations.[64] CRC reiterated its concern about the high number of children living and working on the streets, and that insufficient measures had been taken to address the situation of those children. It was concerned that children in street situations might be treated as offenders.[65]

22. CESCR urged Albania to: strengthen monitoring mechanisms for child labour; enhance prevention and reintegration programmes that focus on family empowerment and the elimination of the economic exploitation of children; and ensure that legislation protecting children against economic and other exploitation was enforced and the violations sanctioned.[66]

23. CESCR remained concerned about a high number of cases of internal and cross-border human trafficking. It was concerned at the lack of medical, legal and social assistance, including shelter, given to trafficking victims.[67] CEDAW remained concerned about the low number of criminal convictions for trafficking in women, the failure to effectively protect trafficking victims as witnesses and the lack of compensation for victims.[68] CRC was concerned that the involvement of police and government officials in trafficking cases and the corruption within the judiciary hampered the anti-trafficking law enforcement.[69]

24. CESCR recommended that Albania: reinforce legislation to combat human trafficking, by revising the Criminal Code in order to sanction perpetrators of trafficking adequately, and ensure the early identification of victims and the provision to those victims of adequate medical, legal and social assistance, including shelter.[70] CEDAW recommended that: free legal aid be guaranteed for trafficking victims; witness protection laws be applied effectively; and the Penal Code be amended to the effect that victims would not be subjected to criminal prosecution and punishment.[71] CAT urged Albania to prevent and to investigate, prosecute and punish human trafficking promptly and impartially.[72] CMW, CRC, HR Committee and the United Nations country team (UNCT) made similar recommendations.[73]

25. CRC was concerned that Albania was a source country for children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labour, and that Roma and Egyptian minority children were overrepresented among such children.[74] UNCT noted that Albania had not recognized forced child labour exploitation as a form of human trafficking.[75] CRC urged Albania to end the trafficking of children and to ensure that the National Action Plan for the Fight against Trafficking of Children and for the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking

(2011–2013) addressed prevention measures targeting, in particular, children from Roma and Egyptian minorities.[76]

C. Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law

26. CESCR remained concerned about the continued lack of independence of the judiciary.[77] The HR Committee was concerned at reports that corruption was widespread within the judiciary and that the selection process of judges, particularly those at the highest level, was highly politicized.[78]

27. CAT remained concerned at the continued application of the 10-hour administrative detention period for interrogation. It recommended ensuring that the identification of suspects was done within the 48-hour period during which a suspect must be brought before a judge.[79]

28. CAT recommended that all persons detained by the police be informed of their fundamental rights from the very outset of the deprivation of their liberty and brought before a judge within the constitutionally prescribed periods.[80] The HR Committee urged Albania to ensure immediate access to a lawyer following arrest and the availability of free legal aid in cases where the interest of justice so required.[81] UNCT recommended that enforcement of the law on free legal assistance be facilitated by budgetary disbursements and that the number of attorneys and NGOs contracted by the State to provide legal aid be increased.[82]

29. CAT was concerned that the Office of the People's Advocate, acting as the national preventive mechanism, monitored the situation in detention only once it received allegations of abuse and with prior consent, thus limiting the protective aspects of its preventive visits. It recommended that Albania ensure regular and timely access by the People's Advocate to all places of detention without prior consent to the visit by the respective authorities.[83]

30. CAT recommended that Albania ensure that all allegations of torture and ill-treatment by the police be investigated promptly and thoroughly by independent bodies and those responsible prosecuted.[84] CRC recommended that child victims of ill-treatment be provided with care and rehabilitation programmes.[85]

31. UNCT noted an increase in juvenile delinquency and stated that comprehensive national policies to offer young people better opportunities, including proper education and job opportunities that would prevent them from slipping into conflict with the law, were still to be developed.[86] CRC reiterated its concern about the lack of an effective juvenile justice system.[87] The HR Committee was concerned at the lack of (a) chambers designed for juveniles with specialized judges; (b) long-term rehabilitation programmes for such children; and (c) educational facilities for convicted children.[88] UNCT recommended that the length of pretrial detention for juveniles be reduced, and the use of alternative measures to detention increased.[89]

32. The HR Committee was concerned that the investigations into allegations of human rights violations that occurred during the January 2011 demonstrations had not been finalized and victims had not been compensated.[90]

33. CESCR recommended that Albania enhance the effectiveness of the legal, structural and policy measures taken to combat corruption in decision-making.[91]

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

34. CERD was concerned that many Roma experienced difficulties in obtaining personal documents, including birth certificates and identification cards.[92] CRC added that poor children and children born abroad, outside maternity homes and of early marriages were the most affected by the lack of birth registration.[93]

35. CRC noted with concern that, in northern areas, mothers were not allowed to maintain contact with their children when they lived on their own or went back to their original families following divorce or the death of their spouse, owing to the application of the "Kanun". It urged Albania to set up a system to facilitate relations between the child and both parents after divorce.[94]

36. The HR Committee remained concerned that parents, especially those living in poverty, sent their children to institutions. It recommended that Albania shape a family policy aimed at better supporting poor families and preventing the institutionalization of children.[95] CRC recommended that Albania further prioritize family-type care settings over institutional placements.[96]

37. The HR Committee was concerned about poor living conditions in institutions and that many children were homeless after leaving the institutions. It was also concerned that some children were the subject of sexual abuse and others were forced into begging. The HR Committee urged Albania to monitor children's institutions and improve children's living conditions; and protect them from all forms of exploitation.[97] CRC urged Albania to abide by its UPR commitment to extend the age of leaving care to 18 years and provide appropriate support to children leaving institutions.[98] CESCR urged Albania to amend the Law on the Status of Orphans to guarantee adequate assistance and support to children during the transition from State institutions to independent adulthood.[99]

E. Freedom of expression, and right to participate in public and political life

38. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) noted that defamation was a criminal offence under the Penal Code. UNESCO and UNCT encouraged Albania to decriminalize defamation.[100]

39. The HR Committee was concerned about harassment and attacks against journalists and information that lawsuits were filed against the media as a means of intimidation.[101]

40. CESCR was concerned about the underrepresentation of women in national and local government bodies.[102] The HR Committee was concerned that women remained underrepresented in Parliament and about prevailing attitudes among political parties that were reluctant to abide by the 30 per cent quota for women on the lists of candidates.[103] CESCR recommended that Albania enforce gender equality legislation, in particular the observance of the 30 per cent quota for representation of women in senior-level positions at public administration, academic and research institutions.[104]

41. CERD recommended that Albania ensure the participation of persons belonging to minorities in public and political life.[105]

42. The HR Committee urged Albania to revise its legislation to ensure that it did not discriminate against persons with mental, intellectual or psychosocial disabilities by denying them the right to vote on grounds that were disproportionate or that had no reasonable and objective relationship to their ability to vote.[106]

43. The Special Rapporteur on migrants stated that many Albanian migrants could not participate in Albanian elections although they made up a great part of the voters list. He recommended that Albania guarantee in law and practice the right of its citizens abroad to participate in national public life and to vote.[107]

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

44. CESCR reiterated its concern about the relatively high unemployment, which had a disproportionate impact on members of disadvantaged and marginalized groups.[108] CEDAW was concerned about the higher unemployment rate among women compared with men.[109]

45. CEDAW was concerned about the wide gender wage gap.[110] CESCR was concerned about the absence of a system for ensuring the enforcement of the principle of "equal pay for work of equal value".[111]

46. CESCR was concerned about the continued application, under the current Labour Code, of the prohibition of the right to strike for public employees, even if they did not provide essential services, and continued restrictions on the right to collective bargaining in the form of the requirement for 30 days of mandatory mediation prior to the initiation of a strike.[112]

47. CMW was concerned that undocumented migrant workers could not join trade unions.[113]

G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

48. CRC noted that poverty levels continued to be high.[114] CESCR was concerned about the lack of strategies to address extreme poverty faced particularly by marginalized groups and about the prevalence of regional disparities affecting the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights.[115]

49. CRC was concerned that social protection was limited to small cash transfers and had failed to lift families, in particular Roma families and families with children with disabilities, out of poverty. It was concerned that two thirds of poor families were left without any economic aid.[116] CESCR was concerned about the absence of adequate measures to provide social housing to low-income families.[117] It recommended adjusting the Social Inclusion Strategy to provide social services, health care and education to the most marginalized children and families.[118] CESCR encouraged Albania to consider introducing a minimum income benefit that would bring together all the existing social assistance benefits.[119]

H. Right to health

50. UNCT stated that public health expenditure remained low.[120] CESCR was concerned about the inadequate budgetary allocation to health care and limited access to health services, in particular in rural areas.[121] UNCT stated that informal payments in the health sector remained a problem.[122]

51. CRC was concerned at the high infant mortality rate, largely resulting from malnutrition, affecting particularly children living in remote areas.[123]

52. UNCT noted that sex-selective abortions were increasing.[124] CESCR recommended that Albania prevent sex-selective abortions, including by reducing the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family planning services.[125]

53. CEDAW was concerned about the rise in the number of women infected with HIV/AIDS, mother-to-child transmission and the limited availability of antiretroviral drugs in rural areas.[126] CRC expressed concern that infections of children by HIV/AIDS were detected at a very late stage and that services to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS had not been integrated into the health system.[127] UNCT recommended that services to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS be incorporated in the national public health system.[128]

54. UNCT stated that legislation established criminal responsibility for HIV transmission. It recommended that legislation be revisited and brought into line with international human rights norms.[129]

55. CESCR was concerned about the absence of information on sexual and reproductive health in the education curricula.[130] CEDAW recommended the promotion of sex education, with special attention given to the prevention of early pregnancy.[131]

I. Right to education

56. CRC was concerned that, although compulsory education lasted until grade 9, only primary school was free and costs compromised the ability of parents to send their children, especially girls, to school. It was concerned about the dilapidated state of school buildings; the poor education services and learning conditions in rural areas; and that the education system continued to be affected by corruption.[132]

57. CESCR remained concerned about the lack of measures to effectively address the higher dropout rates of girls from primary education as compared to boys, disproportionately affecting Roma children.[133]

J. Persons with disabilities

58. UNCT stated that poverty and the lack of community-based services kept most persons with disabilities isolated and unable to integrate into mainstream society.[134] The HR Committee was concerned that persons with disabilities tended to have a low economic status.[135]

59. CESCR was concerned about the small number of persons with disabilities employed.[136] UNCT noted that employment quotas for persons with disabilities stipulated by legislation were not enforced.[137]

60. CRC was concerned about the situation of children with disabilities, most of whom were totally excluded from mainstream society, and the absence of effective measures and strategies to allow children with disabilities to enjoy de facto their rights.[138] UNCT and CESCR made similar observations.[139]

61. UNCT stated that education for children with disabilities focused on specialized institutions and schools, and that teachers lacked skills and the infrastructure to accommodate students with disabilities.[140]

K. Minorities

62. CESCR encouraged Albania to recognize communities with specific identities, in accordance with international standards, so that their members could benefit from the enjoyment and protection of minority rights.[141] CERD reiterated its recommendation that Albania reconsider the criteria on the basis of which the distinction between national minorities and linguistic minorities was based, and ensure that there was no discrimination in terms of protection or enjoyment of rights or benefits, either across groups or across territory.[142]

63. CESCR regretted the reportedly limited access to education in minority languages in public schools and lack of steps taken to preserve, protect and promote minority languages and cultures.[143]

64. CERD encouraged Albania to improve the access of the Egyptian community to health, education, employment and other social services.[144] CERD recommended that Albania address the situation of the Aromanian minority regarding their rights to freedom of opinion and expression, of education, and to access public services without any discrimination.[145]

65. UNCT referred to information indicating a high poverty level and illiteracy rate, and low preschool enrolment among Roma.[146] CRC noted with concern the weak implementation of the various programmes and strategies for Roma.[147] CESCR was concerned that the nationally agreed priorities regarding the situation of Roma were not often implemented at the local level.[148] The HR Committee recommended that Albania effectively implement the National Strategy for Roma and the Decade of Roma Inclusion by allocating adequate earmarked resources and ensuring sufficient linkages between Roma-related programmes.[149]

66. CESCR recommended that Albania continue taking measures to keep Roma attending school, and increasing their school attendance at the secondary level, inter alia, through the granting of scholarships, the provision of schoolbooks and the reimbursement of expenses for travel to attend school.[150] CRC recommended that Albania ensure that all Roma children had effective and unimpeded access to health services.[151]

67. In 2013, CESCR was concerned about recent incidents of forced evictions and demolition of Roma and Egyptians' irregular settlements, leaving families with children without any alternative housing, compensation, protection, education or health services. It recommended that Albania prohibit forced evictions in domestic legislation.[152] UNCT recommended that Albania engage with the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing and seek support on implementing international standards so as to avoid forced evictions and migration, especially of the vulnerable Roma and Egyptian communities.[153]

L. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

68. In 2010, CMW noted that Albania did not take sufficient measures to protect the rights of Albanian migrants abroad.[154] In 2012, the Special Rapporteur on migrants welcomed the signing of bilateral agreements on social security with certain countries and reiterated the call of CMW for Albania to conclude further bilateral agreements with the principal countries of destination of Albanian migrants.[155]

69. The Special Rapporteur on migrants noted with regret that the Albanian-European Community Readmission Agreement did not contain a specific clause on unaccompanied children and their protection needs. He stated that those children, sometimes

undocumented, were returned to the border without a prior assessment of their best interests and without proper follow-up in terms of social care.[156]

70. The Special Rapporteur on migrants noted that the Strategy for Reintegration of Returned Albanian Citizens 2010–2015 enabled returnees to access existing public services available to all other citizens and did not envisage the creation of special services for returnees. Many children and young women faced problems in accessing education, training and employment opportunities, and isolation.[157]

71. CMW recommended reinforcing the support for Albanian migrant workers abroad,[158] and that current and future readmission agreements and protocol agreements between Albania and host countries include procedural guarantees for migrants.[159] The Special Rapporteur on migrants recommended that Albania place vulnerable groups — children, women, youth and the Roma — at the heart of a human rights-based national migration strategy. He made a number of recommendations relating to the rights of Albanian migrants and returnees.[160]

72. The Special Rapporteur on migrants was concerned that persons in need of international protection might not be adequately informed of their right to seek asylum and that many protection claims might go undocumented.[161] The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) stated that, owing to poor resources, and a lack of adequate interpreters, the performance of the pre-screening system had declined. The system lacked an effective monitoring mechanism.[162]

73. UNHCR recommended that the detention of asylum seekers be a last resort and, where necessary, for the shortest period of time and that alternatives to detention be applied.[163] The HR Committee recommended that conditions in transit reception facilities for asylum seekers and refugees be improved.[164] The Special Rapporteur on migrants recommended that Albania conduct a comprehensive review and human rights assessment of the closed detention centre in Kareç.[165]

74. CRC expressed concern that children migrating to Albania, including unaccompanied children, were generally considered as irregular migrants, and detained in the National Detention Centre for Irregular Migrants.[166] UNHCR stated that neither legislation nor standard operational procedures had been established for the rapid and appropriate assessment and provision of needs of unaccompanied and separated children.[167] The Special Rapporteur on migrants recommended that Albania explicitly protect the principle that migrant children should not be subjected to detention, or in exceptional circumstances only, as a last resort and for the shortest period of time.[168]

75. UNHCR stated that Albania failed to produce identification cards for refugees and that many remained without any identification cards, birth certificates, other relevant certificates or travel documents. While in some cases the lack of an identification card was compensated by the provision of permanent residence papers, the lack of travel documents deprived persons in need of international protection of the ability to travel abroad and the opportunity to apply for visas at embassies.[169] The Special Rapporteur on migrants recommended that Albania provide asylum seekers and refugees with the relevant identification and travel documents.[170]

76. CESCR was concerned that asylum seekers, refugees and persons receiving subsidiary forms of protection did not have access to comprehensive integration programmes, social assistance and services, and housing.[171] UNHCR stated that the lack of housing was a significant constraint for refugees trying to integrate in Albania and that persons in need of international protection were excluded from the right to social housing. Refugees, asylum seekers and those receiving subsidiary protection did not receive welfare benefits.[172]

77. CESCR recommended that Albania amend the legislation on social welfare to ensure that asylum seekers, refugees and persons receiving subsidiary forms of protection had access to comprehensive integration programmes and social assistance and services, and that the Law on Social Housing applied to refugees and those receiving subsidiary protection.[173]

78. CRC urged Albania to ensure that asylum-seeking and refugee children had access to education.[174]

79. UNHCR recommended adopting and implementing in domestic legislation a statelessness determination procedure to ensure that stateless persons who were not refugees were guaranteed their rights under the 1954 Convention. It recommended amendment of the Law on Albanian Citizenship to ensure that children born in Albania acquired citizenship automatically at birth.[175]

M. Human rights and counter-terrorism

80. CAT noted with concern that no meaningful investigation had been undertaken into allegations of secret detention carried out in Albania in the context of its cooperation in countering terrorism.[176]

Notes

[1] Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal A..airs of the United Nations Secretariat, http://treaties.un.org/. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Albania from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/6/ALB/2).

[2] The following abbreviations have been used for the present document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
CPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

[3] Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and CPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; CPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; CPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: CPED, art. 30.

[4] Concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 37; concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, CERD/C/ALB/CO/5-8, para. 21; concluding observations of the Committee against Torture, CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 30; and concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 86.

[5] CAT/C/ALB/CO/, para. 30, and CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 86.

[6] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 79 (d).

[7] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, paras. 17 and 21.

[8] CERD/C/ALB/CO/5-8, para. 24.

[9] CMW/C/ALB/CO/1, para. 14.

[10] CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 44.

[11] CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 29.

[12] Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

[13] 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

[14] Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.

[15] International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

[16] International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.

[17] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 26.

[18] According to article 5 of the rules of procedure for the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC) Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the different classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: Voting Member (fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles), B: Non-Voting Member (not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a *determination*), *C*: No Status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).

[19] For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/23/28, annex.

[20] Concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee, CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 6. See also E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 15; CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 20; and CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, paras. 11 and

12. See further report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants on his mission to Albania, A/HRC/20/24/Add.1, paras. 21 and 71 (b).

[21] CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 14; CERD/C/ALB/CO/5-8, para. 4 (b); and CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-3, paras. 6 (b) and 27.

[22] A/HRC/20/24/Add.1, para. 21.

[23] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 6, and E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 15.

[24] The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
HR Committee	Human Rights Committee
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CAT	Committee against Torture
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child
CMW	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CED	Committee on Enforced Disappearances
SPT	Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture

[25] CERD/C/ALB/CO/5-8, para. 29.

[26] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 25.

[27] CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 49.

[28] Letter from CEDAW to the Permanent Mission of Albania to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 27 August 2013. Available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/ALB/INT_CEDAW_FUL_ALB_15055_E.pdf (accessed on 6 January 2014).

[29] CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 33.

[30] Letter dated 3 June 2013 from CAT to the Permanent Mission of Albania to the United Nations Office at Geneva. Available at http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/docs/followup/ReminderAlbania3June2013.pdf (accessed on 28 August 2013).

[31] For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.

[32] A/HRC/23/47/Add.4.

[33] CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 25. See also E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 16 (c).

[34] CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 23. See also CERD/C/ALB/CO/5-8, para. 18.

[35] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 23. See also E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 12.

[36] CERD/C/ALB/CO/5-8, para. 15. See also CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 12.

[37] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, paras. 3 (b) and 8.

[38] CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 43.

[39] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 10. See also A/HRC/23/47/Add.4, para. 12.

[40] CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 25. See also UNCT submission, p. 7; A/HRC/17/28/Add.3, para. 70; and CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 24.

[41] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 31. See also UNCT submission, p. 7.

[42] A/HRC/23/47/Add.4, paras. 6 and 16.

[43] Ibid., para 15.

[44] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 10. See also CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 32; CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 25; and CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 25.

[45] A/HRC/17/28/Add.3, para. 70 (c). See also A/HRC/23/47/Add.4, para. 91, and appendix, p. 20.

[46] CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 16. See also CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 12, and CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 39.

[47] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 12.

[48] CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 8.

[49] Ibid., para. 16. See also CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, paras. 84–85, and CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 13 (b).

[50] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, paras. 16–17.

[51] CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, paras. 6 (c) and 14; CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 5 (a); and CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, paras. 6 (a) and 43. See also UNCT submission, p. 6.

[52] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 11. See also A/HRC/23/47/Add.4, paras. 30–51.

[53] CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 26; E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 23; and CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 43. See also UNCT submission, p. 5.
[54] A/HRC/17/28/Add.3, para. 72. See also A/HRC/23/47/Add.4, appendix, p. 21, para. 3.
[55] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 11. See also E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 23; CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 27; CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 14; and UNCT submission, p. 8.
[56] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 47.
[57] CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 24.
[58] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 48.
[59] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 27. See also CRC/C/OPSC/ALB/CO/1, para. 19 (b); CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 43 (c); and CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 14.
[60] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 44 (b). See also CRC/C/OPSC/ALB/CO/1, para. 20 (b).
[61] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, paras. 45–46. See also ibid., paras. 25–26.
[62] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, paras. 41–42 (a). See also CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 14 (c).
[63] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 11 (c). See also CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 42 (d).
[64] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 78. See also CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 21 (d); and the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Direct request concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) – Albania, adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011). Available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2332817:NO.
[65] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 80. See also E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 24, and CRC/C/OPSC/ALB/CO/1, para. 19 (d).
[66] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 24.
[67] Ibid., para. 22. See also CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 14; CMW/C/ALB/CO/1, para. 39; and CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 82.
[68] CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 28.
[69] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 82 (b). See also CMW/C/ALB/CO/1, para. 40.
[70] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 22.
[71] CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 29. UNCT submission, p. 6.
[72] CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 15 (b).
[73] CMW/C/ALB/CO/1, para. 42; CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 83; CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 14; and UNCT submission, p. 8.
[74] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 82. See also CMW/C/ALB/CO/1, para. 41; CRC/C/OPSC/ALB/CO/1, para. 19 (d); and E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 28.
[75] UNCT submission, p. 6.
[76] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 83.
[77] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 9. See also A/HRC/23/47/Add.4, paras. 78–80 and 83.
[78] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 18.
[79] CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 17.
[80] Ibid., para. 13.
[81] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 17.
[82] UNCT submission, p. 10. See also A/HRC/23/47/Add.4, para. 51.
[83] CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 10.
[84] Ibid., para. 21 (a). See also ibid., 16 (e) and 20 (b); CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 12; and CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 40 (a).
[85] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 40 (c). See also ibid., para. 85, and CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 21 (d).
[86] UNCT submission, p. 8.
[87] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 84.
[88] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 15.
[89] UNCT submission, p. 9. See also CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 85.
[90] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 9. See also CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 39; CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 21; UNCT submission, p. 8; and A/HRC/23/47/Add.4, para. 9.
[91] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 10. See also CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, paras. 16 (e) and 71 (f).
[92] CERD/C/ALB/CO/5-8, para. 14.
[93] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 35 (b). See also A/HRC/20/24/Add.1, para. 33; UNHCR submission to UPR, p. 7; and E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 13.
[94] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, paras. 52–53 (c).

[95] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 21.
[96] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 55 (b). See also UNCT submission, p. 10.
[97] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 21.
[98] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 55 (e).
[99] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 26.
[100] UNESCO submission to UPR, paras. 18–32 and UNCT submission, p. 10.
[101] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 19.
[102] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 16.
[103] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 7. See also CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 31, and UNCT submission, p. 4.
[104] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 16. See also UNCT submission, p. 4.
[105] CERD/C/ALB/CO/5-8, para. 13. See also CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 23 (e).
[106] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 22.
[107] A/HRC/20/24/Add.1, paras. 37 and 72 (f). See also CMW/C/ALB/CO/1, para. 32.
[108] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 17.
[109] CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 32. See also UNCT submission, p. 3, and E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 16.
[110] CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 32.
[111] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 18. See also CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 7 (b), and UNCT submission, p. 3
[112] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 20.
[113] CMW/C/ALB/CO/1, para. 29.
[114] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 66. See also CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 36.
[115] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 30.
[116] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 66. See also CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 36.
[117] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 31.
[118] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 12. See also CRC/C/OPSC/ALB/CO/1, para. 20 (c), and CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 67.
[119] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 21.
[120] UNCT submission, p. 13.
[121] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 32. See also CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 60 (c), and CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 34.
[122] UNCT submission, p. 13. See also CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 60 (d).
[123] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 60. See also E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 32.
[124] UNCT submission to UPR, p. 5
[125] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 33.
[126] CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 34.
[127] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 64.
[128] UNCT submission, p. 4.
[129] UNCT submission, p. 4.
[130] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 32.
[131] CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 35.
[132] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 70. See also ibid., paras. 35 (c), 58 (c) and 64, and CERD/C/ALB/CO/5-8, para. 16.
[133] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2–3, para. 34. See also CEDAW/C/ALB/CO/3, para. 30.
[134] UNCT submission, p. 17.
[135] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 22.
[136] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 17.
[137] UNCT submission, p. 17.
[138] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 58. See also ibid., para. 27.
[139] UNCT submission, p. 16, and E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 25.
[140] UNCT submission, p. 16.
[141] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 36. See also CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 76.
[142] CERD/C/ALB/CO/5-8, para. 7.
[143] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 35. See also CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 70 (g), and CERD/C/ALB/CO/5-8, para. 16.
[144] CERD/C/ALB/CO/5-8, para. 17. See also UNCT submission, p. 18.
[145] CERD/C/ALB/CO/5-8, para. 12.

[146] UNCT submission, p. 12.
[147] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 76.
[148] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 12.
[149] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 23 (a). See also CERD/C/ALB/CO/5-8, para. 11, and CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 77.
[150] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 34.
[151] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 61 (b).
[152] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 29. See also CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 69, and CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 23 (b).
[153] UNCT submission, p. 19.
[154] CMW/C/ALB/CO/1, para. 27.
[155] A/HRC/20/24/Add.1, para. 39.
[156] Ibid., para. 43.
[157] Ibid., paras. 40 and 50.
[158] CMW/C/ALB/CO/1, para. 28.
[159] Ibid., para. 36.
[160] A/HRC/20/24/Add.1, paras. 70 (c), 72 and 73.
[161] Ibid., para. 56. See also CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 13.
[162] UNHCR submission to UPR on Albania, p. 2.
[163] Ibid., p. 4. See also A/HRC/20/24/Add.1, para. 74.
[164] CCPR/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 13.
[165] A/HRC/20/24/Add.1, para. 74 (d).
[166] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 72.
[167] UNHCR submission, p. 3.
[168] A/HRC/20/24/Add.1, para. 74 (c).
[169] UNHCR submission, p. 5.
[170] A/HRC/20/24/Add.1, para. 74 (b).
[171] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 14.
[172] UNHCR submission, p. 5.
[173] E/C.12/ALB/CO/2-3, para. 14. See also A/HRC/20/24/Add.1, para. 74, and UNHCR submission, p. 6.
[174] CRC/C/ALB/CO/2-4, para. 73.
[175] UNHCR submission, pp. 8–9.
[176] CAT/C/ALB/CO/2, para. 22.